

**Before reading this make sure You saw the video;**

**<https://youtu.be/341YL2WVIOM>**

**this document is part of a series; Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.**

**All the following documents are in 1 link;**

**<https://icedrive.net/s/u9QtAhYGWyZzSFZ8AQRiivfCXw8Z>**

- 1\_Jyotish lesson\_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.docx
- 1\_Jyotish lesson\_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.mp4
- 1a\_Bṛhat Saṃhitā confirm Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE with sky observation.docx
- 1b\_Bṛhat Saṃhitā\_Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only.docx
- 1c\_Hindu astrology ignores Varahamihira that the equinox has moved.docx
- 1d\_comparing 2 modern ayanamsa values to Surya Siddhanta from Vedic times.docx
- 2\_Discrepancies between Tropical and Sidereal System folder;
- 2a\_Proof the Jyotish zodiac is tropical, ayanamsa apply to stars/ Nakshatras only.docx
- 2b\_Tropical and Sidereal Systems using Revati (ζ Piscium) as reference ayanamsa (Shows 2 charts).docx
- 3\_Original Vedic zodiac is tropical (equinox-aligned), with no Ayanāṃśa applied to it.docx
- 3a\_Description of Twelve Zodiac Signs in Ancient Indian Texts\_M.L.Raja.pdf
- 3b\_Sun course from Srimad Bhagavatam 5th canto.docx
- 3c\_Surya Siddhanta points to Tropical Zodiac.pdf
- 4\_No mention of Sidereal Aries in the Vedas only Tropical Aries is indicated.docx
- 4a\_Vedic definition of the Zodiac, Modern Saṅkrāntis Do Not fit to Their Original Definition.docx
- 5\_Which star marks the beginning of the Nakshatras (Moon Sidereal Zodiac).docx
- 6\_Unequal Nakshatras in Vedas!.docx
- 7\_Zodiac signs are not allotted to the Trimurti in the same way as the Nakshatras.docx
- 8\_In which year the Ayanamsa value was 0° (declination of equinoxes on ).docx
- 8a\_Mahābhārata Timeline (3137 BCE) and Kali Yuga Start February 18, 3102 BCE .docx
- 9\_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain\_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology\_real Jyotish.doc
- 9\_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain\_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology\_real Jyotish.pdf
- 9a\_Earth non rotation accepted by Albiruni, Varaha Mihira, William Lilly.pdf

**Quote from Varahamihira Br̥hat Sam̥hitā ch 3.1-2 & 3; Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only! Find out;  
And all “Hindus” got wrong dates for Dakṣinayana (*Karka Sankranti*) and Uttarayana (*Makar Sankranti*).**

**BETTER TO DOWNLOAD THE 2 FILES (there is 2 translations) than to view it on Youtube;**

CHAPTER III. (Jyotish\_Brihat Samhita\_N.Chidambaram\_1884\_part 1)

[https://archive.org/details/brihatsamhitaenglishtranslationchidambaramiyerpart121884\\_478\\_p](https://archive.org/details/brihatsamhitaenglishtranslationchidambaramiyerpart121884_478_p)

verse 1 **At one time, Surya's Southward course commenced on his reaching the middle of Aslesha** (9<sup>th</sup> constellation) **and its Northward course on its reaching the beginning of Dhanishta** (23<sup>rd</sup> constellation, in Delphinus for European astronomers). This must have been the case as we find it so recorded in ancient books.

Verse 2-3; **Whereas at present (572 CE) one course of Surya commences at the beginning of Karkataka, and other at the beginning of Makara.** That it is so, and **different from what it was at one time**, can easily be ascertained from **actual observation** as follows:

CHAPTER III. (Jyotish\_Brihat Samhita\_P. Subrahmanya Sastri\_1946)

<https://archive.org/details/VarahamihirasBrihatSamhitaByVSubrahmanyaSastri/page/n7/mode/2up>

Sloka 1.—**The Sun's southern course began at one time from the latter half of Aslesha and the northern from the beginning of Dhanishta.** This must indeed have been the case as it is so recorded in our ancient Sastras.

Slokas 2-3.—**At present, one course of the Sun begins from the commencement of Karkataka and the other from the beginning of Makara.** **That it is different from what has been stated above** can easily be ascertained by **direct observation**.

**Observation from these 2 translations above; Varahamihira acknowledge the fact that the Sankrantis and ayanas (solstices) were shifting and happening in different stars.**

**So lets find out If Varahamihira was telling the truth**

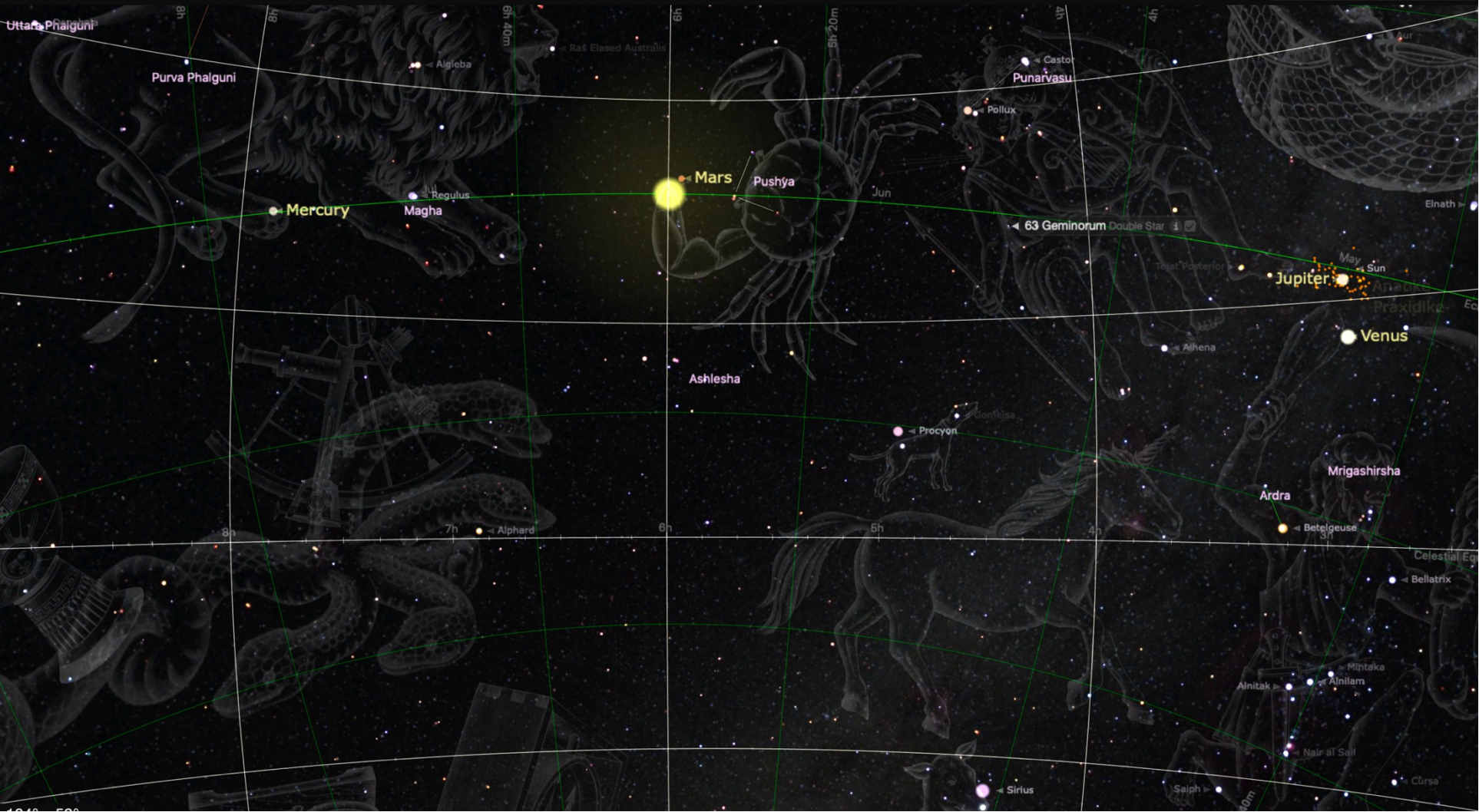
**Br̥hat Sam̐hitā ch.3 Verse 1** = End of June 1108 BCE 12:01 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice or start of Dakshinayana or southern course, Sun enters tropical Cancer which should correspond to the middle of Aslesha*) note that in India they even teach now that Dakshinayana starts in the sidereal constellation of Cancer!!!! Totally against solstice or ayana definition as it does not correspond to the longest or shortest days, and totally against Vedic Shastric definitions **Below is a Map using SkySafari 6 pro for End of June 1108 BCE (= year -1107) 12:01 am Ujjain with tropical zodiac grid**



Below is Same map as above *for* End of June 1108 BCE (= year -1107) 12:01 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice or start of **Dakshinayana** Sun enters tropical Cancer*)

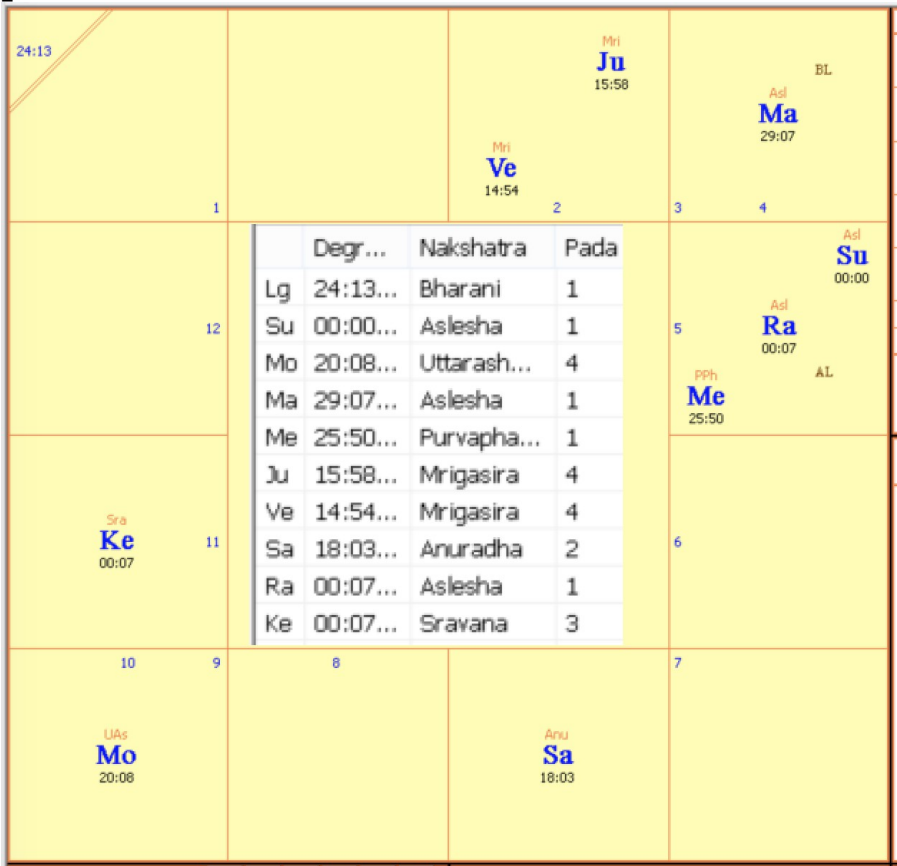


but using *Starry Night Pro* with white sidereal equatorial grid (*Starry Night Pro* gives names and locations of the main Vedic star in the Nakshatras)

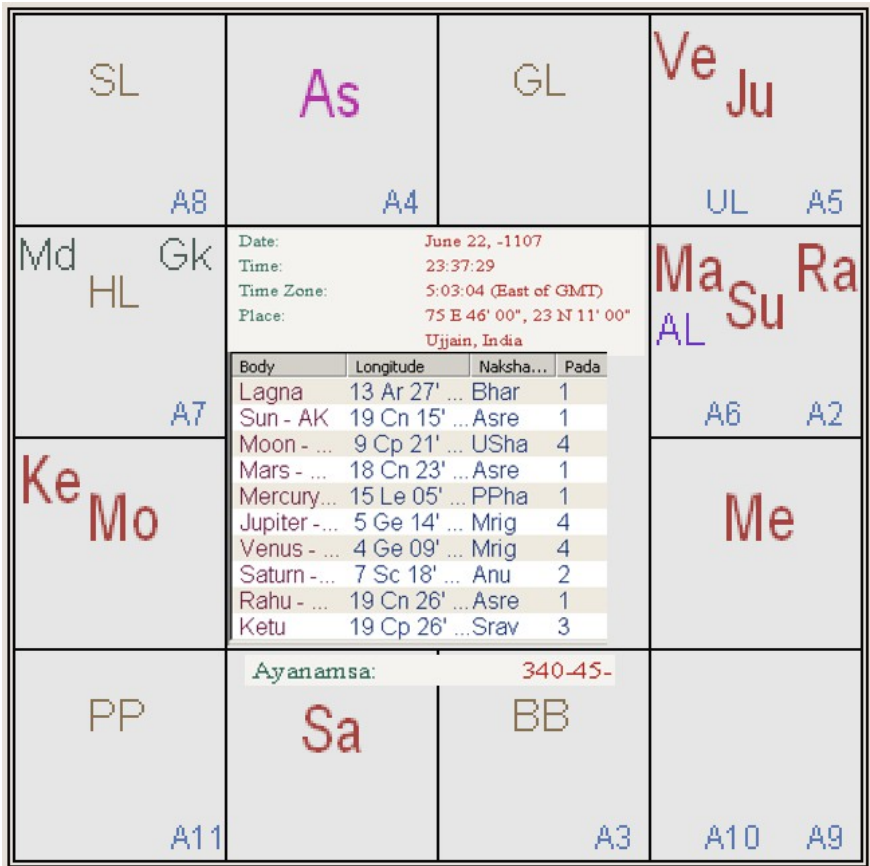


**Br̥hat Sam̥hitā ch.3 Verse 1; Kala software vs Jhora (or any so called vedic astrology software); Which software makes correct calculations.**

**Kala Chart June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1107 BCE Ujjain, *summer solstice***  
**Applying ayanamsa to stars only = tropical zodiac for planets + sidereal for stars**



**JHora Chart June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1107 BCE Ujjain, *summer solstice***  
**Applying lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac, LMT time zone**



**Observations for Br̥hat Saṃhitā Ch. 3 Verse 1; End of June 1108 BCE at summer solstice (Karka Sankranti); all planets fall into same stars in sky maps and the 2 charts. Varahamihira in Br̥hat Saṃhitā 3.1-2 points out that Aslesa is at the beginning of tropical Cancer, In JHora Aslesha starts at 19° (Sun Position) in Cancer constellation, that is not what Varahamihira says.. Conclusion: Varahamihira used tropical signs and may have applied ayanamsa to stars only, although in his time the ayanamsa value was insignificant and wouldn't make any difference in most cases, whether you use the ayanamsa or not),**

Notice; the end of Aslesha is 180° opposite (6 months) to the middle of Dhanishta. Or the middle of Aslesha is 180° opposite (6 months) to the beginning of Dhanishta. The middle of Dhanishta have 2 brightest stars in the constellation Delphinus, Rotanev (Beta Delphinus) and Sualocin (Alpha Delphinus) generally associated with Dhanishta, Sualocin is supposed to be in the middle of Dhanishta at 0° sidereal Aquarius, so we can find the approximate date mentioned in verse 1.

**A rough estimation of when this happened in the past;**

**Verse 1\_ (Long before 572 CE)** At Karka Sankranti, summer solstice, Daksinayaya starts; Sun enters tropical Cancer 0°, around June 20-21 and the Sun was in the middle of Aslesa (end of pada 2, begin Pada 3). Then At Makar Sankranti, winter solstice, Uttarayana starts; Sun enters tropical Capricorn 0° end of Dec. 20-21 and was at the beginning of Dhanishta.

**Verse 2\_ (in 572 CE)** At Karka Sankranti, summer solstice; Daksinayaya starts; Sun enters tropical Cancer 0°, June 20-21 **Observation**; but at the summer solstice or starting of Daksinayaya in 572 CE the Sun is no more in the middle of Aslesha. The Sun was 7 padas back in the stars =  $7 \times 3^\circ 20' = -23^\circ 20'$

Then At Makar Sankranti, winter solstice, Uttarayana starts; Sun enters tropical Capricorn 0° in Dec. 20-21 **Observation**; but at the winter solstice or starting of Uttarayana in 572 CE the Sun is no more at the beginning of Dhanishta. The Sun was 7 padas back in the stars =  $7 \times 3^\circ 20' = -23^\circ 20'$

If 360° of Precession Cycle is 25,772 years (as per modern Value) how many years will represent 23° 20' of precession  
 $\approx 1,670.5$  year

If 360° of Precession Cycle is 25,920 years (as per Surya Siddhanta) how many years will represent 23° 20' of precession =  
1,680 years

So a rough estimation of when it happens in the past will be 1670-1680 years before 572 CE = 1098 to 1108 BCE (late Vedic period) in the region where Varahamihira was living it was the Kingdom of Avanti, Northern Avanti had its Capital at Ujjayini (modern Ujjain), all sky software's agree that **around 1108 BCE. The Sun was in these stars during the 2 successive ayanas or solstices.**

Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE , his active period was around 550 CE and He wrote the Brihat Samhita around 572 CE (see other paper)

**Important notice;** In 1108 BCE, the Julian calendar was **about 12 days behind** the proleptic Gregorian calendar. For computing better you make sure the Julian days are same in both systems, as some software may use Julian days for remote dates and others modern ones; **Starry Night, SkySafari**, etc. use **Gregorian** calendar by default. So the dates may differ but it refers to the same day, same position of planets. Both represent **the same point in time**, just **named differently** based on calendar system.

Julian Day Number	Gregorian Date Sky maps	Julian Date Jyotish software's
1281851	June 22, 1108 BCE	July 4, - 1107 BC

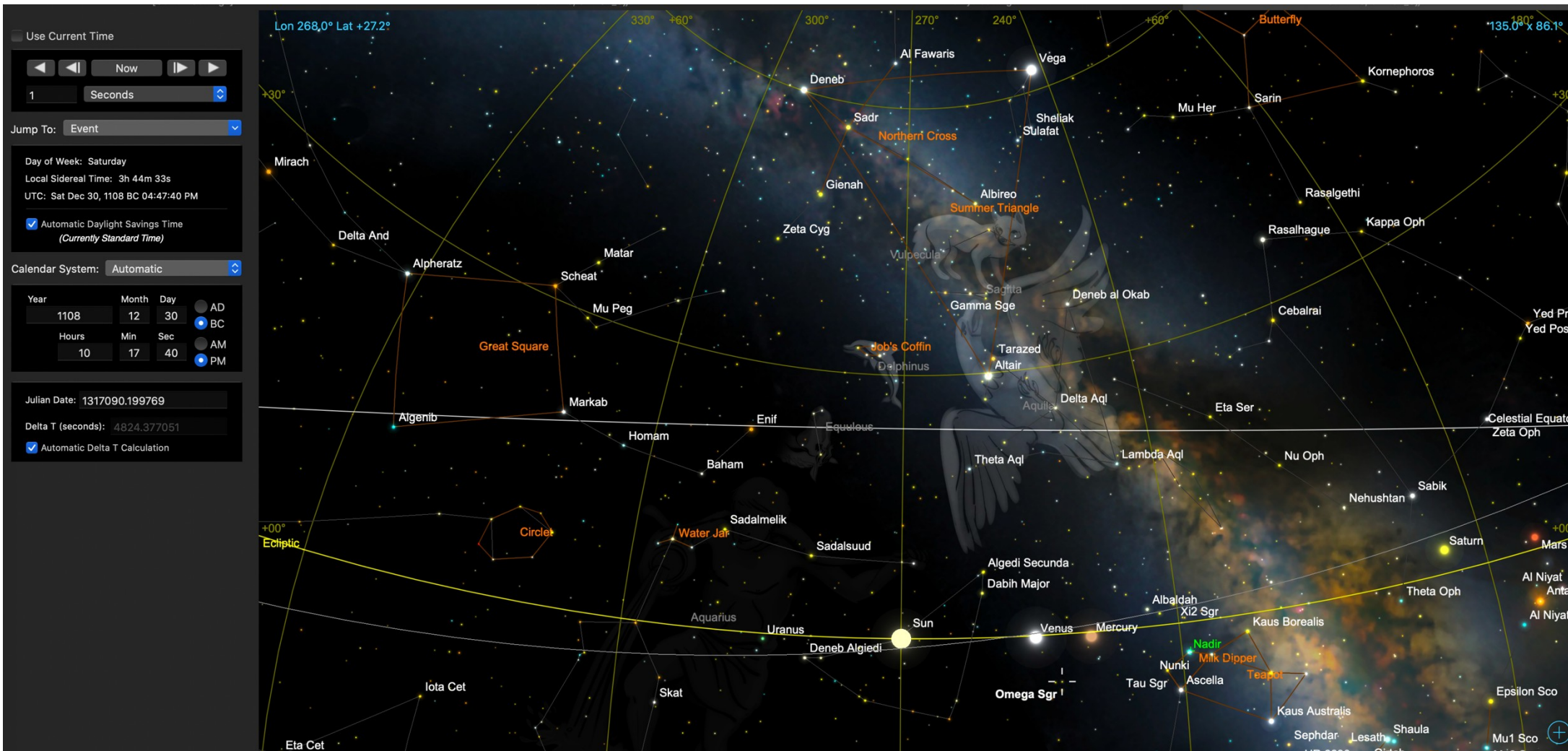
**Br̥hat Sam̥hitā ch.3 Verse 1, second part;** Sun Northward course reaching the beginning of Dhanishta (*Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn at the end of Dec. 1107 BCE = = -1108 BC for astrology software's which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta )*

Julian Day Number	Gregorian Date Sky maps	Julian Date Jyotish software's
1317090.223 981	Dec. 30, 1108 BCE	Dec 19, - 1108 BC



**Below is the Map for end of Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1108 BCE 04:08:02 am Ujjain, (*Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta*)**  
*Dhanishta officially runs 23°20' Capricorn - 6°40' Aquarius and Sadalsuud ( $\beta$  Aquarii) is close to the beginning of Dhanishta*  
*Sualocin ( $\alpha$  Delphini) is almost exactly in the middle*

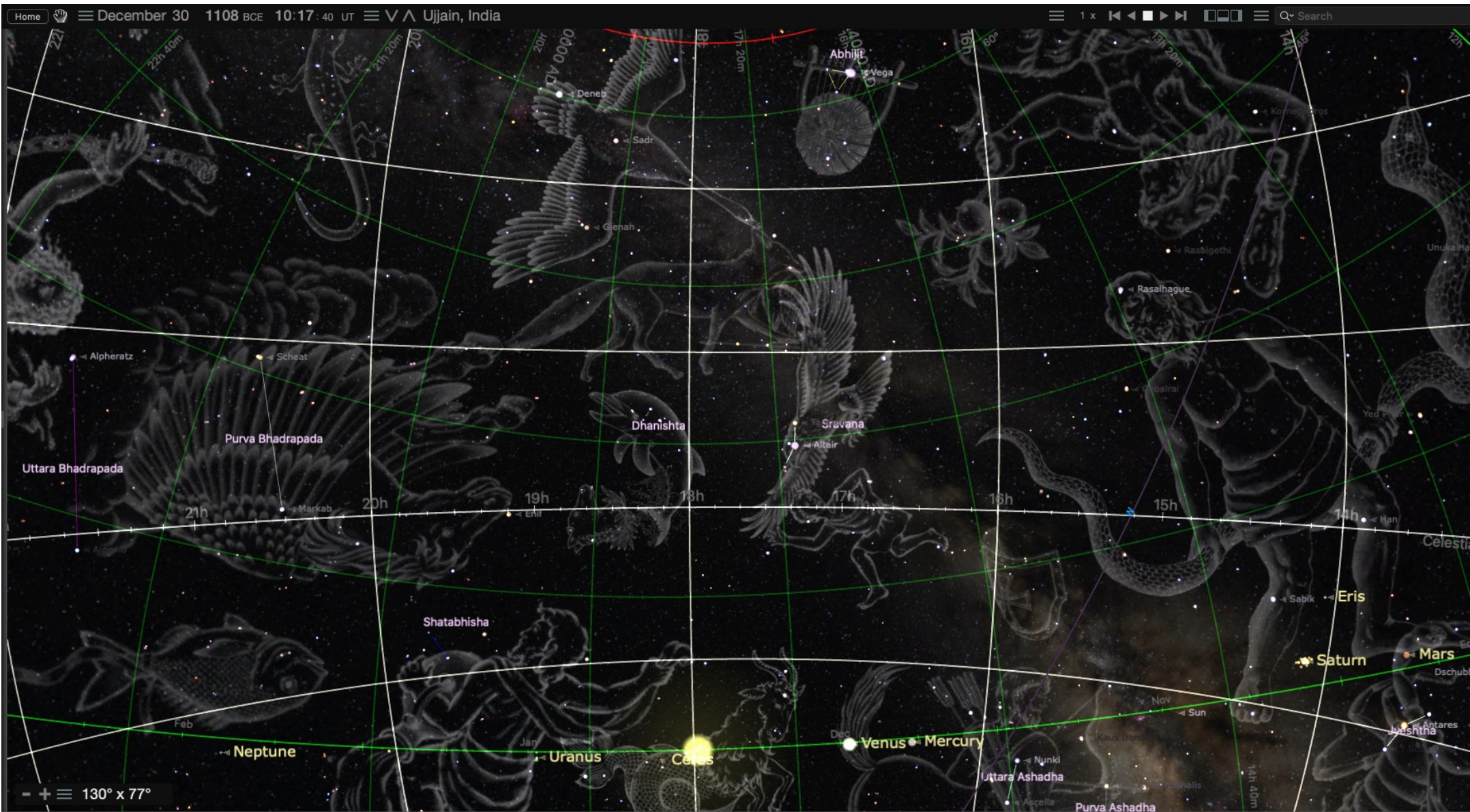
***Below is Map using SkySafari 6 pro with tropical zodiac grid for Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1108 BCE 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain (Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta, or end of Sravana)***



Below is Same map as above *for* Bṛhat Saṃhitā Ch. Verse 1, second part; Sun Northward course reaching the beginning of Dhanishta

**but using *Starry Night Pro* with white sidereal equatorial grid (*Starry Night Pro* gives names and locations of the main Vedic star in the Nakshatras)**





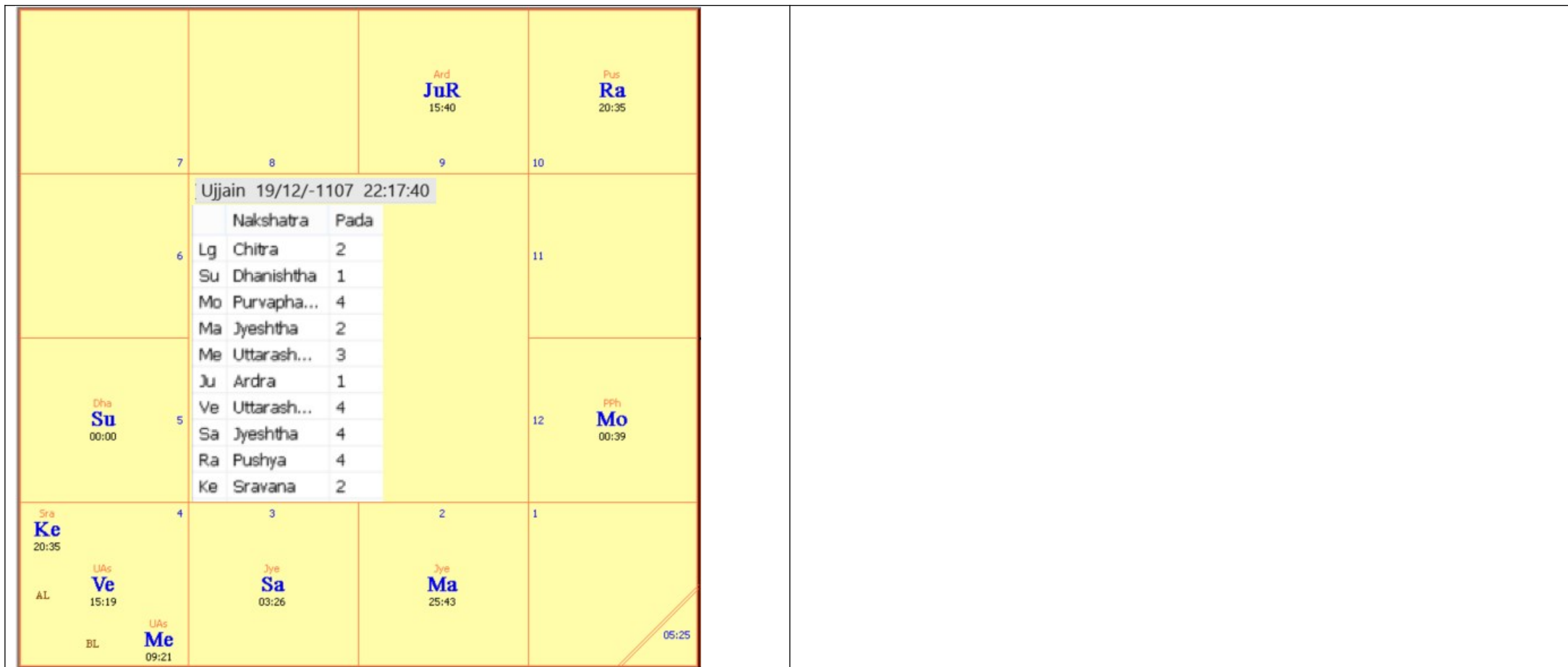


**Kala Chart Dec. Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1108 BCE (=Julian Date Dec 19, -1107 BC) 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain , *winter solstice* Applying ayanamsa to stars only = tropical zodiac for planets + sidereal for stars.**

***Using, Dhruva Galactic Center. Middle of Moola (Sun falls in Dhanistha as Varahamihira says, other ayanamsas got it wrong)***

**JHora Chart Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1108 BCE (=Julian Date Dec 19, -1107 BC) 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain , *winter solstice* Applying Lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac, LMT time zone, (Sun does not falls in Dhanistha as Varahamihira says by using Lahiri)**

SL GL A10 A3	HL	A6	(Ju) UL A8 A7																																												
Date: December 19, -1107 Time: 22:17:40 Time Zone: 5:30:00 (East of GMT) Place: 75 E 46' 00", 23 N 11' 00" Ujjain, India																																															
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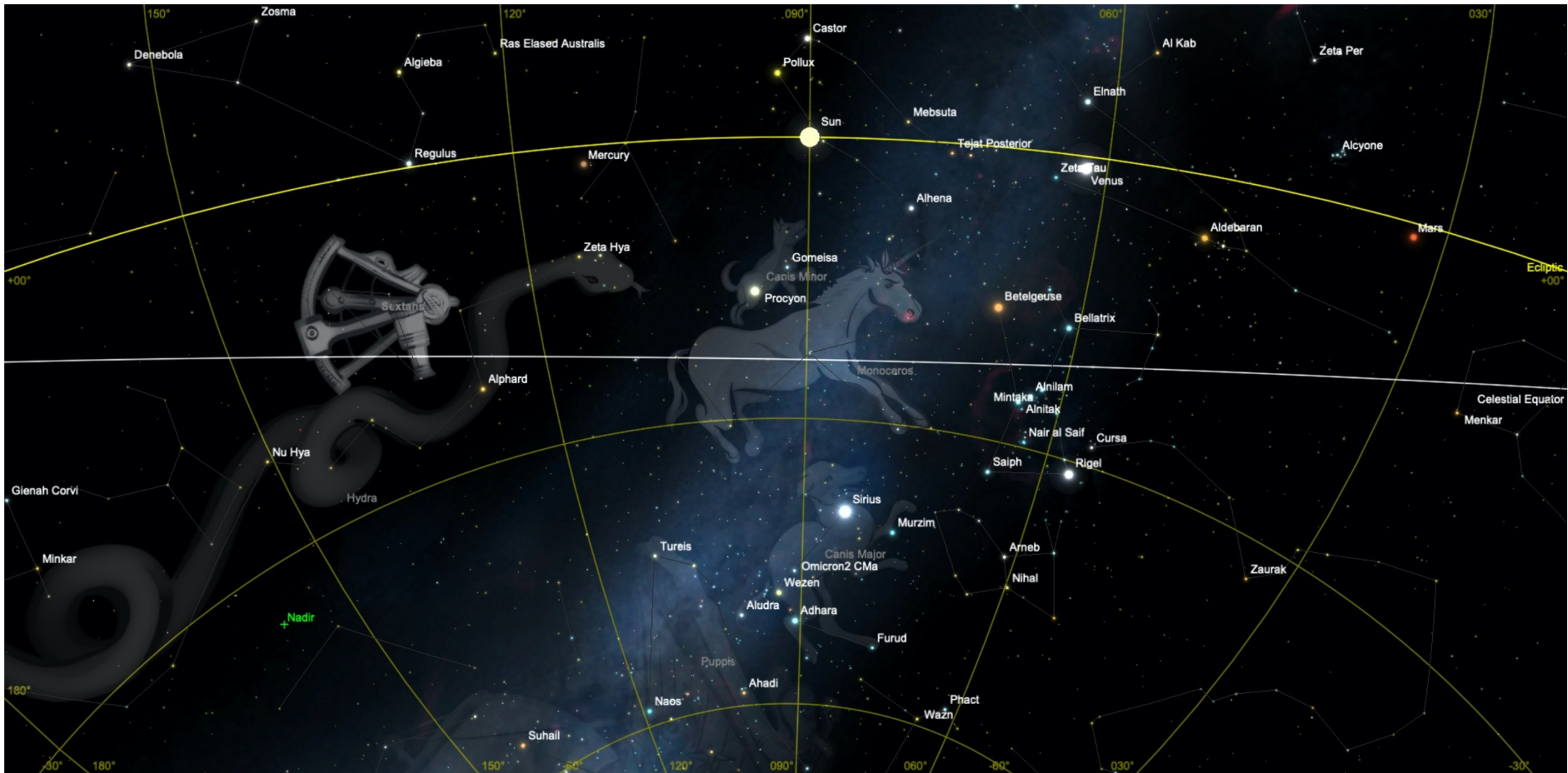


Observations for Br̥hat Sam̐hitā ch.3 Verse 1 2<sup>nd</sup> part; *Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1108 BCE 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain (=Julian Date Dec 19, -1107 BC)* *Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta, or end of Sravana*, Varahamihira in Br̥hat Sam̐hitā 3.1-2 points out that Dhanishta is at the beginning of tropical Capricorn, which is correct using Kala software, **In JHora Sun falls at 19° Capricorn at the end of Sravana, that is not what Varahamihira says.. Conclusion; Varahamihira used tropical signs and may have applied ayanamsa to stars only and Lahiri Ayanamsa is slightly incorrect a few degrees (at least for that date),**

**Now we go to 572 CE in Vaharamihira's time, ch.3 Verse 2, to verify the Sun position on *Karka Sankranti, summer solstice when Sun enters Cancer in June 20-21 and on Makar Sankranti, winter solstice when Sun enters Capricorn in Dec. 20-21. Varahamihira does not mention the Sun Position in any nakshatra or stars on these dates, He mentions only the beginning of Cancer and Capricorn.***

**Br̥hat Saṃhitā ch.3 Verse 2;** at present (572 CE) one course of Surya commences at the beginning of Karkataka (Cancer )

**Below is the Map in June 20, 572 CE 04:08:02 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice Sun enters Cancer June 20-21*) using Sky safari 6 pro with tropical zodiac grid;**



Below is Same map June 20, 572 CE 04:08:02 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice Sun enters Cancer June 20-21*)



[illegible]

**Kala Chart; June 20, 572 CE 04:17:08 am Ujjain (9 mn. difference than approximate sky) Using Lahiri ayanamsa for stars only**

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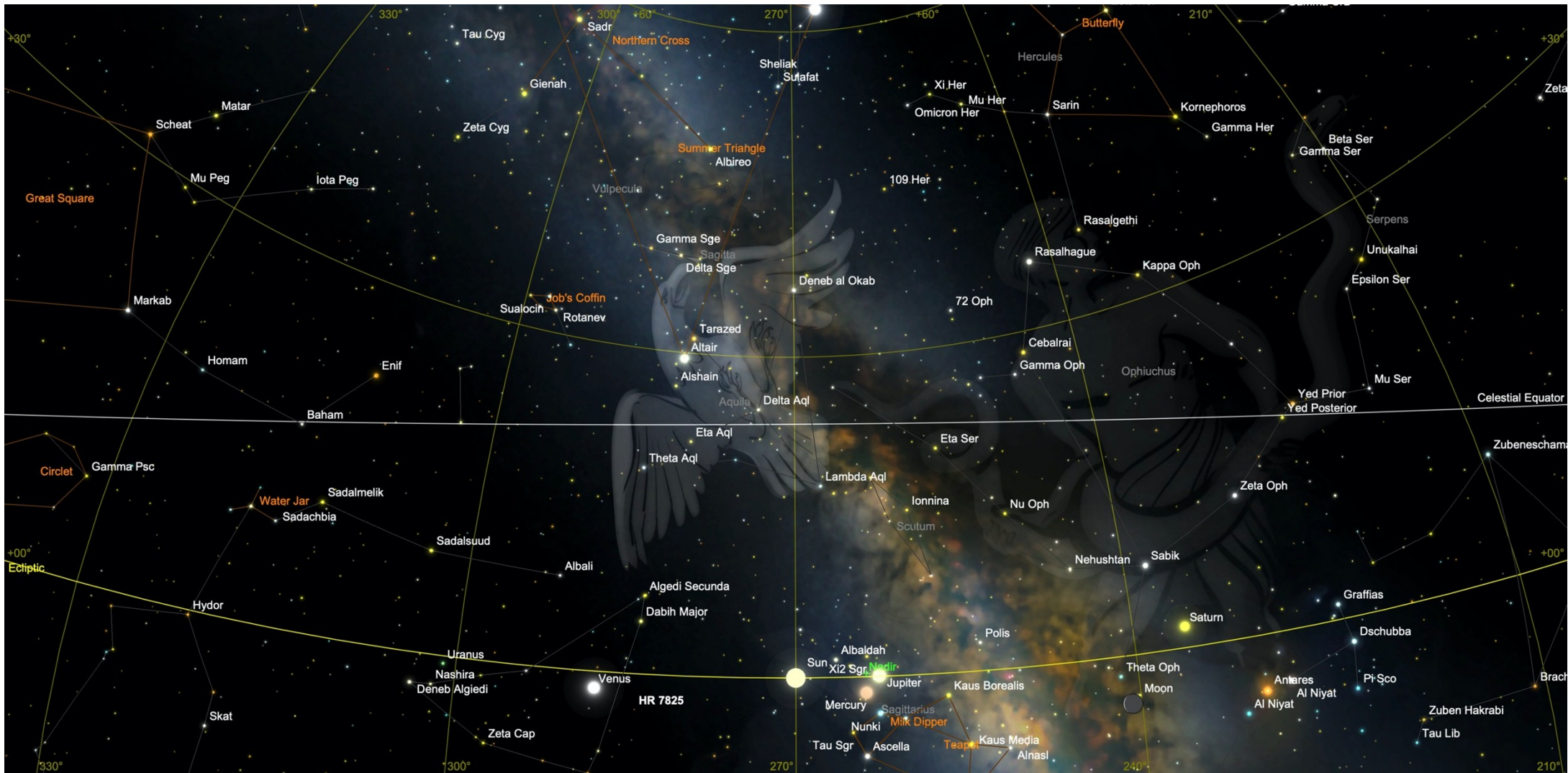
**JHora Chart; June 20, 572 CE 04:17:08 am Ujjain (9 mn. difference than approximate sky) Applying Lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac**

GL	Ma BB Mo Ra A3	HL Ve A4	Su As A9																																												
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Observation, both charts show same position of planets in nakshatras and in sky map, but different planets position in the zodiac, only about 4° difference as it is Lahiri ayanamsa value for 572 CE. Conclusion; Sun enters (tropical) Cancer in June 20 572 CE 04:17:08 am Ujjain using Tropical zodiac as Varahamihira points out, so Varahamihira used only the tropical Zodiac for his observations because in JHora's "sidereal zodiac" the Sun is at 26° Gemini not 0° Cancer

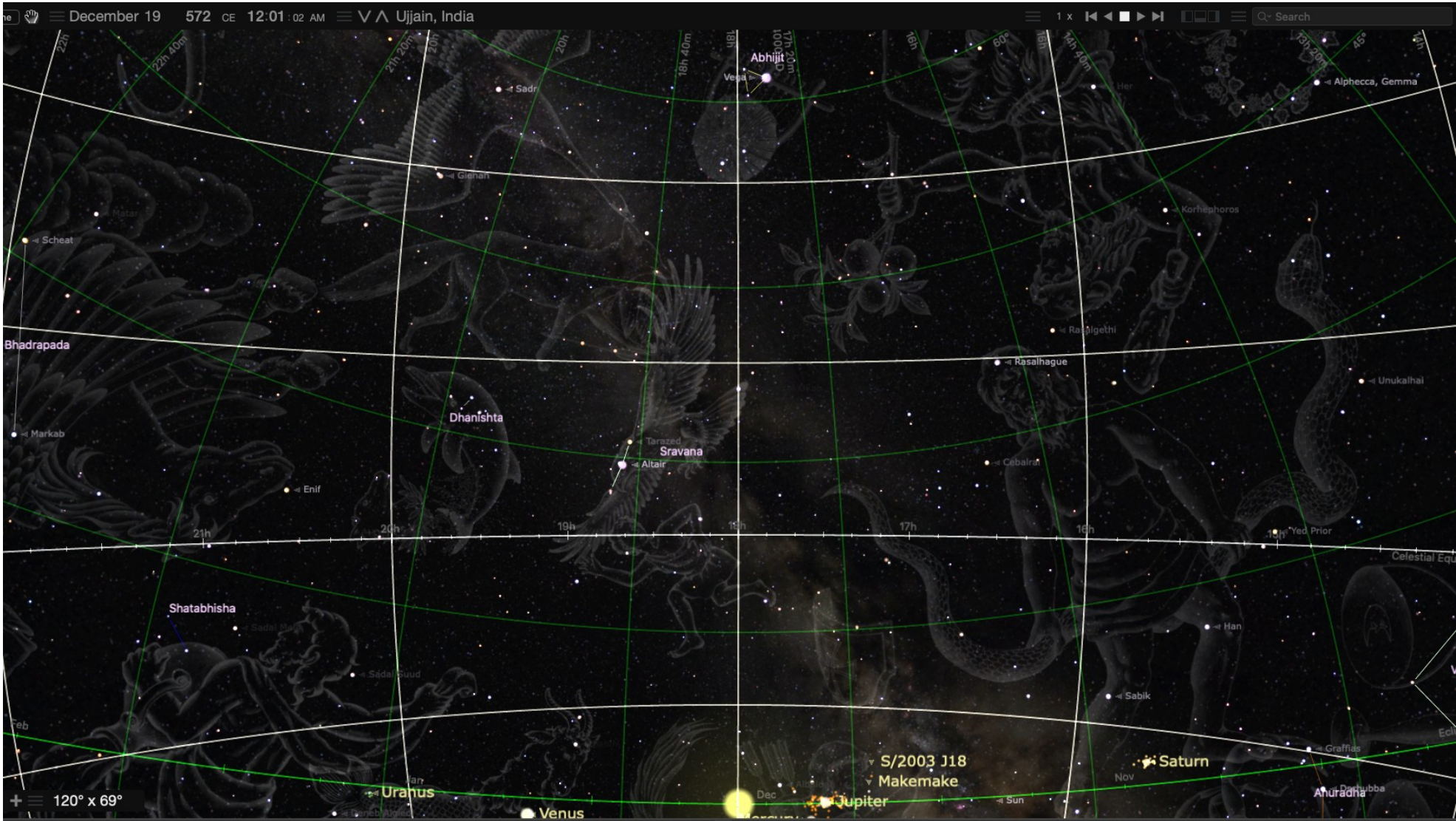
Now we go to the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of verse Map in Dec. 19, 572 CE (Julian date), 12:01:02 am (= Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> in Gregorian calendar) 12:01:02 am Ujjain, using *SkySafari 6 pro (Makar Sankranti winter solstice Sun enters Capricorn)*





**Same Map in Dec. 19, 572 CE (Julian date), 12:01:02 am (= Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> in Gregorian calendar) Ujjain using Starry night pro** *(Makar Sankranti winter solstice Sun enters Capricorn)*





		<div>Asv</div> <div>Ra</div> <div>05:34</div>																																															
7		8		9																																													
		<div>Ujjain 20/12/572 23:32:58</div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Nakshatra</th> <th>P...</th> <th>Degrees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lg</td> <td>Hasta</td> <td>3</td> <td>23:26:29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Su</td> <td>Purvash...</td> <td>4</td> <td>00:00:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mo</td> <td>Jyeshtha</td> <td>3</td> <td>00:19:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ma</td> <td>Punarvasu</td> <td>3</td> <td>01:24:18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Me</td> <td>Purvash...</td> <td>2</td> <td>23:42:21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ju</td> <td>Purvash...</td> <td>2</td> <td>22:29:11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ve</td> <td>Sravana</td> <td>2</td> <td>17:58:24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sa</td> <td>Jyeshtha</td> <td>2</td> <td>25:39:36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ra</td> <td>Aswini</td> <td>1</td> <td>05:34:50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ke</td> <td>Chitra</td> <td>3</td> <td>05:34:50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Nakshatra	P...	Degrees	Lg	Hasta	3	23:26:29	Su	Purvash...	4	00:00:00	Mo	Jyeshtha	3	00:19:00	Ma	Punarvasu	3	01:24:18	Me	Purvash...	2	23:42:21	Ju	Purvash...	2	22:29:11	Ve	Sravana	2	17:58:24	Sa	Jyeshtha	2	25:39:36	Ra	Aswini	1	05:34:50	Ke	Chitra	3	05:34:50	<div>Pun</div> <div>MaR</div> <div>01:24</div>	
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<div>AL</div> <div>PAs</div> <div>Ju</div> <div>22:29</div>		<div>Jye</div> <div>Sa</div> <div>25:39</div>		<div>Chi</div> <div>Ke</div> <div>05:34</div>																																													
<div>BL</div> <div>Jye</div> <div>Mo</div> <div>00:19</div>				<div>23:26</div>																																													

<div>PP</div> <div>Ra</div> <div>A11 A10 UL A6 A7</div>		<div>HL</div> <div>GL SL (Ma)</div>																																													
<div>Date: December 20, 572</div> <div>Time: 23:32:58</div> <div>Time Zone: 5:03:04 (East of GMT)</div> <div>Place: 75 E 46' 00", 23 N 11' 00"</div> <div>Ujjain, India</div>		<div>BB</div>																																													
<div>Ve</div> <div>A3 A2</div>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Body</th> <th>Longitude</th> <th>Naks...</th> <th>Pada</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lagna</td> <td>19 Vi 26' ...</td> <td>Hast</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sun - MK</td> <td>26 Sg 01' ...</td> <td>PSha</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moon - ...</td> <td>26 Sc 20' ...</td> <td>Jye</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mars (R...</td> <td>27 Ge 25' ...</td> <td>Puna</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mercury...</td> <td>19 Sg 44' ...</td> <td>PSha</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jupiter ...</td> <td>18 Sg 30' ...</td> <td>PSha</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venus - ...</td> <td>14 Cp 00' ...</td> <td>Srav</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saturn - ...</td> <td>21 Sc 40' ...</td> <td>Jye</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rahu - ...</td> <td>2 Ar 00' ...</td> <td>Aswi</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ketu</td> <td>2 Li 00' ...</td> <td>Chit</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div>Gk Md</div> <div>A8</div>		Body	Longitude	Naks...	Pada	Lagna	19 Vi 26' ...	Hast	3	Sun - MK	26 Sg 01' ...	PSha	4	Moon - ...	26 Sc 20' ...	Jye	3	Mars (R...	27 Ge 25' ...	Puna	3	Mercury...	19 Sg 44' ...	PSha	2	Jupiter ...	18 Sg 30' ...	PSha	2	Venus - ...	14 Cp 00' ...	Srav	2	Saturn - ...	21 Sc 40' ...	Jye	2	Rahu - ...	2 Ar 00' ...	Aswi	1	Ketu	2 Li 00' ...	Chit	3
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Observation, both charts show same position of planets in nakshatras and in sky map, but different planets position in the zodiac, only about 4° difference as it is Lahiri ayanamsa value for 572 CE. **Conclusion:** Sun enters (tropical) Capricorn in Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>, 572 CE 23:32:58 at Ujjain using Tropical zodiac as Varahamihira points out, **so Varahamihira used only the tropical Zodiac for his observations because in JHora's "sidereal zodiac" the Sun is at 26° Sagittarius not 0° Capricorn**

**Was there contradictions in *Bṛhat Saṃhitā* ?** The division of **nakshatras (padas)** into **zodiac signs (rāśis)** is primarily discussed in **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya)**. That is 0° Asvini starts at 0° Aries and subsequent padas and nakshatras fit exactly in the zodiac, this description also appear in earlier chapters (e.g., Ch. 3, 8, or 27) when discussing planetary movements or astrological effects. But this was valid at the time of Varahamihira only because the nakshatras around that time did align more or less with the tropical zodiac but we have seen the shift (ayanamsa or Ayanacalana) between the zodiac and stars in the video animation of the sky, otherwise the above verses (*Bṛhat Saṃhitā* ch 3.1-2 & 3) will contradict the whole Chapter 98 (*Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya*). Unfortunately Hindus stick their head in the sand, and follow blindly and fanatically the “tradition” taking only the **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya) as the Summum bonum ignoring *Bṛhat Saṃhitā* ch 3.1-2 & 3, astronomical evidence and the time when** Varahamihira was living was coincidentally corresponding closely to the 0° ayanamsa period.

AI\_ In Vedic astrology, the Aslesha (आश्लेषा) nakshatra corresponds to the Hydra constellation in modern astronomy. The main star of **Aslesha is Alpha Hydrae (α Hydrae), known as Alphard. Sidereal Longitude (Lahiri Ayanamsa): ~27° Cancer ( near end of 3<sup>rd</sup> pada or beginning of 4<sup>th</sup> pada)**  
Sanskrit Names for Alpha Hydrae (Alphard):

1. शिरः (Śiraḥ) - Main star of Aslesha
2. सर्पशिरः (Sarpaśirā) - Meaning "Serpent's Head," referring to its position in the Hydra constellation.
3. ह्रदः (Hrada) - Another ancient name, meaning "deep pool" or "abyss," symbolizing its mystical nature.

### Astronomical Significance:

- Alpha Hydrae (Alphard) is the brightest star in Hydra.
- It is an orange giant star
- In Vedic astrology, Aslesha is ruled by Mercury (Budha) and associated with serpent energy (Nāga).

Thus, the primary star of Aslesha is Alphard (Alpha Hydrae), with its traditional Sanskrit names being Sarpasirā or Hrada.

**Winter Solstice, Makar Sankranti, start of Uttarayana** (northward Sun movement). Sun enters Capricorn December 21-22 (Makar Rashi), Sun reaches lowest point southern (Tropic of Capricorn) Marks the end of winter solstice,

**Vernal / Spring Equinox Mesh Sankranti / Vaisakhi** ; Sun enters Aries March 20-21 (Mesh Rashi) Marks the Hindu Solar New Year in many regions



**Summer Solstice\_Karka Sankranti** start of **Dakshinayana**: Sun enters Cancer June 20–21 (Karka Rashi) Sun reaches highest northern point (Tropic of Cancer), Marks the southward Sun movement, beginning of monsoon season.

**Autumnal Equinox Tula Sankranti** : Sun enters **Libra September 22-23 (Tula Rashi)** Associated with harvest festivals and worship of Goddess Lakshmi

The **tropical longitude of Castor on June 20, 572 CE (summer solstice)** was approximately **95.1°**, or **5° 06' Gemini** in the tropical zodiac. The sun was at 0° Cancer

## Astronomical References in Varāhamihira’s Texts: Clues to His Era (6th Century CE)

Varāhamihira’s works contain critical planetary positions, eclipses, and solstice/equinox timings that help historians anchor his lifetime to 505–587 CE. Here’s how his texts reflect 6th-century astronomy:

### 1. *Pañcasiddhāntikā*: The Five Astronomical Systems

This text synthesizes Greek, Egyptian, and Indian astronomy, with observations that match 6th-century celestial data:

#### A. Saturn’s Position in Leo (Sign of Royal Power)

- Varāhamihira notes Saturn’s transit through Leo (Simha) as a marker of kings’ fortunes.
- Historical Fit:
  - 523–533 CE: Saturn was in Leo (aligned with Yashodharman’s reign, who crushed the Hunas).
  - Later, in 568–578 CE, Saturn returned to Leo—possibly coinciding with Varāhamihira’s later works.

#### B. Jupiter-Saturn Conjunctions (Timing Kingdoms)

- He highlights Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions as omens for dynastic changes.
- Key Conjunction (532 CE):
  - Occurred in Scorpio (linked to upheavals).
  - Matches the decline of the Gupta Empire and rise of regional powers like the Maitrakas.

#### C. Reference to the *Romaka Siddhanta* (Greek/Roman Astronomy)

- Varāhamihira critiques the *Romaka Siddhanta*’s equinox calculations.
- Implied Era: The text’s errors suggest it was written before 400 CE, placing Varāhamihira later.

### 2. *Bṛihat Saṃhitā*: Eclipses and Seasons

#### A. Solar Eclipse in Punarvasu (Gemini)

- He describes an eclipse in Punarvasu nakshatra (Gemini).
- Possible Match: 15 April 574 CE (visible in Ujjain), during his lifetime.

#### B. Pole Star (Dhruva) Alignment

- Describes Polaris as the pole star, which was ~5° off true north in his era (vs. ~1° today).



### 3. *Bṛihat Jātaka*: Planetary Longitudes

#### A. Mars in Magha (Regulus)

- Links Mars in Magha nakshatra (in Leo constellation) to wars.
- Historical Event: Huna invasions (510–530 CE) align with Mars-Leo transits.

#### B. Venus as "Evening Star" Predictions

- His rules for Venus's visibility match 6th-century ephemerides (e.g., Venus was brightest in 567 CE).

Conclusion: Varāhamihira's Era Confirmed

These astronomical references consistently point to 500–600 CE:

1. Planetary positions match 6th-century sky maps.
2. Eclipse records align with 574 CE.
3. Solstice/precession data fit his lifetime.

His works reflect a fusion of Greek and Indian astronomy under the Maitrakas/Aulikaras—not the earlier Gupta golden age.

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